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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	China (Taiwan)/Japan	REPORT NO.	CS-4817
SUBJECT	Relationship between LI Tsung-jen and HO I-chih	DATE DISTR.	10 July 1954
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DATE OF INFO.	August 1953, except as noted	REQUIREMENT NO.	2D
PLACE ACQUIRED	Taiwan, Taipei (12 September 1953)	REFERENCES	

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
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SOURCE: Well-educated clerk in a Nationalist Government files section (h); from Chinese contacts in Japan (F). Appraisal of Content: 3.

- About 20 August 1953 HO I-chih (0149/6654/0037), formerly known as HUIA Wen-yun (1115/2429/6663), received a letter addressed to him in care of the Setts Company, Fourth Floor, Marunouchi Building, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, from LI Tsung-jen (2521/1350/0068). The main points of the letter were that CHIAO Kai-shek had already lost the China mainland and the support of the overseas Chinese, that the problems of finance could be solved, that if and when an attack on the mainland were made, Japan would be the military springboard, that the matters discussed in the letter should be kept secret, and that HO should exert all his efforts to cultivate the Japanese and the overseas Chinese and to establish good relationships in anticipation of the time when LI would have an opportunity to visit Japan.
- HO, a native of Manchuria, over fifty years of age, served as chief of the Shensi Provincial Police Department and also as chief of the Shensi Provincial Construction Department during the MANG Chiang-wei regime. During the latter part of the Sino-Japanese War HO acted as the representative of a staff officer, Lt. General MACHI Takagatsu, at the Japanese General Headquarters in Nanking. This was the time when LI Tsung-jen, because of military reverses in Kwangsi, began surrender negotiations with the Japanese in order to save his troops. The numerous conditions laid down by LI and the Japanese resulted in lengthy negotiations which were never concluded because the war ended. Both LI and HO kept silent so that the details of LI's surrender negotiations remained a secret. Because of the fact HO has knowledge of the negotiations, LI has treated HO as a good friend.
- After HO became a resident of Japan, he was entirely dependent upon CHIAO I-min (1603/1355/3046), for his livelihood. CHIAO was formerly known as HUI Ching-ho (1776/2529/0137). In August 1953, he was head of the Setts Company. During the MANG Chiang-wei regime CHIAO served as Director of the Shensi Provincial Consolidated Tax Bureau. Later he became Inspector-General, with the rank of Brigadier General, of the Rear Service Bureau of the MANG Chiang-wei armed forces. In 1949 he went to Japan by way of Hong Kong. He became involved in smuggling goods to the mainland. His main

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Note: Washington Distribution indicated by "T"; Field Distribution by "F".

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ging activities were temporarily stopped when his Japanese crew members became involved in a drunken brawl at Honolulu Pier, Hawaii, and attracted the attention of the police. The active shipment of goods, valued at more than \$50,000,000 (above U.S. \$100,000), was obtained. After several court actions, the Japanese Government confiscated the goods.

1. **Washington Comment:** DO I-chih (also known as HUIA Hui-pai) has been variously reported as a Chinese Communist Party agent directing Communist activities in Japan (in 1950) and as a Chinese Third Force leader working in Japan to promote Li Tsung-shan's political activities (in September 1951). DO has also been reported to be a Japanese-trained war-time collaborator. He is said to have arrived in Japan in 1951 by means of a smuggling operation.

2. **Field Comment:** According to available information, the Sella Company, also known as the Sella Tung Company, was in late 1951 a firm serving as headquarters in Japan for Communist smuggling and intelligence activities.

3. **Field Comment:** According to available information, in 1952 the Sella Company was a Chinese trading company allegedly used for shipping between Chinese and Communist China. It reportedly had been organized by a Third Force group under Li Tsung-shan, with operations conducted from a Tokyo office.

3. **Field Comment:** Another report has stated that Li Tsung-shan protected DO because HUIA was a close relative.

4. **Field Comment:** A usually reliable source reported that in late 1951 DO I-chih was a representative in Japan of the Chinese Communist Party's Social Affairs Department.

5. **Field Comment:** According to previous information from the same source, DO was a living by writing.

L. HARRY SUBJECT AND AREA CODES

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